**Letters/Journals/Diaries (15 points)**

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| Author: | James M. Schreckhise |
| Date: | April 20th 1861 |
| Place of Origin: | Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co. Va. |
| An explanation of the subject/contents of the document: | A letter to Professional G. T. Tifer describing the excitement in VA after the attack on Fort Sumter. |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | This letter was written after the attack on Fort Sumter. I found this letter interesting because it gives me the Confederate’s perspective on the matter. The author says “There was great excitement here when it was known Fort Sumter was attacked…There never has been such a time in Virginia… it has reached the acme”. He is glad that Virginia has seceded. He also says there seems to be only one determination: “to defend even unto death Southern rights & principles.”  Since the author was an apparent Southerner, some biases are observed in this letter. The author says, “I hope he [Abraham] that the day is not far distant when he will sensibly feel "that somebody is hurt", saying that he would regret what he is doing. Also calling the abolition movement “the abominable abolition tyrant” or Lincoln “the Old father Abraham” suggests the author’s sarcastic tone and his spite toward them.  While reading the letter, I found a part where the author says, “Old father Abraham has learned that Southern blood don’t course through cowards' veins.” When I read this, I remembered reading about the dilemma the Confederate faced; whether to let the supply ships arrive or fire them. The Confederate decided to appear belligerent, rather than cowardly. The author also says the same thing. He is proud that the Confederate showed Lincoln that they are not cowards. But I still want to be answered whether all Southerners were joyful like the author has described. |
| Citation: | Schreckhise, James M. "Augusta County." Letter to Prof. G. T. Tifer. 20 Apr. 1861. *The Valley of the Shallow*. Edward L. Ayers, June 2003. Web. 17 Dec. 2010. <http://valley.lib.virginia.edu>. |

**Newspaper Articles (15 points)**

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| Author: | The Spectator |
| Date: | May 14th, 1861 |
| Title: | For the Spectator |
| Place of Origin: | Augusta (Confederate) |
| Brief Summary: | The author asserts that the North is trying to steal Southern property and destroy Southern women based on his assumption. |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | This article supports the secession, for “it is utterly impossible for the North and the South to live together in peace.” The author expresses his open enmity toward the North. He says after reading various Northern newspapers published at North, he suspected the “fiendish feeling” of the North towards the South. He also says it is not right for the North to “invade our State and take from us by brute force, our lands, our houses, and all that we possess, and divide it among themselves.” He thinks the goal of the North is to “steal our lands from us. And ravish our females.” He calls for men to defend their women from “the very death” by coming to the polls.  The author supports secession. Throughout the article, he describes the North as the stealers who attempt to obtain the South’s lands and women. Since the date is not far away from the secession of the four slave states, it is likely that the author is making these remarks about the North to get more Southerners to vote on secession. I knew the South had bad impression about the North. This article proves the fact very clearly. I want to know whether most of Northern newspapers really expressed their hatred towards the South as the author had described in this article. |
| Citation: | "For the Spectator." *The Spectator* [Virginia] 14 May 1861: 2. *Valley of the Shadow*. Virginia Center for Digital History. Web. 21 Dec. 2010. <http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/>. |

**Image (15 points)**

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| Author/Artist/Photographer | Gardner, Alexander |
| Date: | 1863 |
| Title: | Confederate Sharpshooter |
| A Copy (digital or hard copy) of the image |  |
| Description of the Image: | A picture of dead Confederate Sharpshooter at Gettysburg |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | The dominant element of this picture is a dead soldier lying between a wall stone. The rifle-musket is leaning against the wall. There are only few things in the picture, but the picture itself gives strong effect. What was surprising about the picture was that the photographer rearranged the soldier’s body for dramatic effect. Gardner and his associates carried the dead body into the place and arranged remains of war around this area.  This picture was taken 3 days after the Battle of Gettysburg. The Battle of Gettysburg is often described as the turning point of a war. This Confederate Sharpshooter probably was one of the soldiers as well. I know that there were a large number of casualties during this war. Being far from their homes and their loved ones, the soldiers died on the soil alone. I want to know whether his family could recognize him when they saw this picture. |
| Citation: | Gardner, Alexander. *Confederate Sharpshooter*. 1863. Photograph. *CIvil War*. NY: Scholastic Magazine, 1975. Print. |

**Song Lyric Template (15 points)**

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| Author: | G. Gumpert |
| Date: | April 19th, 1861 |
| Title: | The Dying Volunteer |
| Place of Origin: | Baltimore, Maryland |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | “The Dying Volunteer” was a song dedicated to the volunteers of 6th Massachusetts Regiment. Lines such as “That I would fight and never yield, Until our land was free. All hail to the Stars and Stripes!” or “Thy country’s freedom must be won. The Union still we’ll save”, indicates the devotion of the Regiment to defend the country’s freedom. Throughout the song, they are portrayed as “Massachussets’ noble son”. Although the lyric sings their bravery in proud way, the song itself evokes sadness.  The song is clearly implying to the Baltimore riot of 1861. This riot happened in Baltimore, Maryland between Confederate sympathizers and the Union’s 6th Massachusetts Regiment. When the regiment was heading toward Washington for Federal service through Baltimore, a mob of Confederate sympathizers attacked them and started the bloodshed.  I could bring some background knowledge of the Civil War with this song because I knew Lincoln had raised army by calling for volunteers. “It calls me to the bloody strife, It calls the volunteer”. The 6th Regiment in this song was consisted of volunteers as well. I wonder if all the volunteers were as brave as the song has described. |
| Citation: | "The Dying Volunteer." G. Gumpert, 1861. *Http://www.pdmusic.org/civilwar/*. Benjamin Robert Tubb. Web. 18 Dec. 2010. <http://www.pdmusic.org/civilwar.html>. |